FEVER PANIC IN THE SOUTH

Fourteen Deaths and One Hundred and Eighteen New Cases at Jacksonville.

Alarm Caused by Spread of the Disease-- Many Cities and Towns Establish Rigid Quarantine-Business Almost Suspended.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 21 .- The official report to-day shows 118 new cases of yellow

fever and fourteen deaths, as follows: Mrs. Susan Zeither, Laura McCreary, Miss Ella Oulahan, Susie Lamon, W. Palmer (colgoed); J. W. Foster, Mr. Reagan, M. Jenkins, Miss Lula Smith, John F. Deeley, Miss Conrader. Mrs. John Doyle, Dr. Francis J. Gould

and John Strachan. Most of the new cases are among colored peose in the suburbs. There are comparatively few deaths among the negroes, who usually recover rapidly from the disease. The total number of cases reported to date is 1,582; total

deaths, 196. It is impossible, as yet, to get definite information from Fernandina, but it is expected that advices from there will be at hand in a day er two. A high death rate is expected for several days.

A special from Gainesville reports one new case there, a member of the guards who went

to Fernandina. One of the most pathetic incidents of the pestilence occurred yesterday. A little nineyear-old boy, named Storck, was brought in from the Sand Hills, where he had recovered from yellow fever. Making his way to his home he was told that his father, mother and sisters had all fallen victims to the dread disease. He is a bright little fellow, and will be cared for by a gentleman who was a patient near him in the

hospital. Washington, Sept. 21 .- Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital service, returned to the city to-night from Camp Perry, near Jacksonville. The work of organization, he says, has been finished, and is now in splendid condition. "I should think," he says, "that the number of new cases at Jacksonville probably reached its maximum to-day. There are now only about 1,100 or 1,200 white persons free from the disease in town. The climate, however, is simply terrible. The weather is very hot in Florida, and when I passed through Savannah, Gs., I noticed a thermometer registered ninety-

Refugees from Decatur. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21 .- The train from

Decatur, Ala, which arrived here this morning brought to Kentucky between 200 and 300 yellow-fever refugees from Decatur, Ala. A large number left the train at the smaller towns and have scattered through the State. About sixty came on to this city. Most of these had relatives or friends, to whose homes they went. A few went to hotels but did not register from De-& N. office, and said: "We had to run the gauntlet through several places in the South. and had to conceal our identity in order to escape being thrown into quarantine. When we left Decatur there had been four cases of fever reported, and I don't know how many have occurred since then. For several days past there have been rumors there that the scourge had broken out, but the officers of the Board of Health believed they could check the disease, and in order to prevent a panic suppressed the facts. As soon as it became known, however, the wildest excitement prevailed, and all those who could leave the city lost no time in doing so. There were about 250 on the train I left on, but they dropped off at points all along the line, and not more than fifty came to this city. A terrible state of affairs exists in all through southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. Business is practically dead, visitors shun the towns, and half the homes are deserted. The suffering people need all the help and sympathy that can be extended to them."

Dr. J. W. McCormack, president of the State Board of Health, and all the asalth officers agree in saying that there is not the slightest danger of the fever in this city. The doors of Louisville have never been closed against her suffering neighbors of the South, and will not he on this occasion. The train was stopped by Health Officer Galt at a small station outside of Louisville, and all baggage detained for fumigation. The refugees agreed to report here to Dr. Galt. There will be a special meeting of the State Board of Health to-morrow to consider the

Precautions at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21 .- A conference of the special committees of the two exchanges and the city authorities was held this afternoon, and the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the president of the taxing district be requested to stop all passenger travel into Mem-phis from the east side of the Mississippi river, and that a strict non-intercourse passenger quarantine be

The limit of this resolution is subject to the future action of the committee. This non-intercourse quarantine will go into effect at noon to-

Special telegrams from Grenada, Corinth and other Mississippi towns report shotgun quarantine having been established against Decate Ala., Jackson, Miss., and other infected points. It is reported the Illinois Central trains make no stops going north between Canton, Miss., and The sentiment here is that Memphis can bet-

ter afford to spend \$100,000 to keep the city free of infected persons than to have even one case of fever, which would cost her merchants millions of dollars in loss of trade, not counting the lives of her citizens, which would be jeopardized. This same feeling prevails throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, and extends into Kentucky. Every town and city in the States named, from Cairo, Ill., south to New Orleans, has established strict quarantine against infected points, and in many instances against the world. Shotguz quarantine prevails falong the line of the Illinois Central all the way from New Orleans to Fulton, Ky., and trains are not allowed to stop at any of the stations between Cairo, Ill., and Canton, Miss. A regular panic seems to have siezed the people, especially in the smaller interior towns, where non-intercourse is the watchword, and armed men guard the roads leading into those places. The lateness of the season and the near approach of cool weather is favorable for the safety of those places not now infected, and a feeling of security will prevail, provided there is no further apread of the fever from Jackson, Miss., and Decatur, Ala.

Railway Tracks Torn Up. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—It is reported here that a portion of the railroad track between Harrison and Vicksburg has been torn up by frightened people, in order to force trains to stop. There is good ground for believing the report true. There is scarcely any fear that any refugees will be able to reach Louisiana or New Orleans by river, for Jackson has been isolated, and people from there have no means

of reaching the Mississippi river. Vicksburg and Natchez have both quarantined most strictly, and roads connecting them with Jackson have been obliged to go out of business for the present. There is evidently a reign of terror in and about Jackson, and a gentleman on his way from Birmingham to Vicksburg, who was forced to come to New Orleans from Meridian, said this morning that he never saw people so frightened as are Mississippians, who are panie-stricken with fear that the scourge will become general in their State. Special trains, as required, will be sent to Jackson by the Illinois Central to carry North all who wish

Fleeing from Decatur. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21.-At a late hour last night seventy refugees who boarded the Louisville & Nashville train two miles south of Decatur, Ala., arrived in this city. Officers met the train at Mallory's Station, sixteen miles out, and informed the refugees that they could not be permitted to stop at Nashville. Twelve of them had tickets for this city. Those who did not pass through Decatur were allowed to leave the train upon its arrival here. The conductor reported that several stopped at towns along the road. It was learned that great excitement prevailed at Decatur, and that last night people fled in all directions, going in vehicles and on frot, as trains are not permitted to stop in the city. It is reported that 100 more refugees from Decatur will arrive in the city to-day. They will not, however, be allowed to get off here. Most of these who went through are

bound for points north of the Ohio river. Fever News from Other Points. JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21 .- The excitement of yesterday continues, and was greatly increased David Hippe, Charles Daly and Frank Kavas- | and were likewise disappointed.

agh, all workmen on the new railroad depot No deaths have yet occurred. It is generally conceded that all the cases originated here, and were caused by excavations and disturbing filthy sewers, on the depot grounds, during the past two months. Three-fourths of the white population have fied. The stores are nearly all closed, and there is but little food in the city for the "can't-get-aways." No trains stop here. A special train will be furnished, to night, for such as wish to go through to the North, taking on passengers some distance north of the city. A Red Cross society was organized to-day. Another new case-Joseph Bourne-is recorded. John Lorance, one of the three reported yester-

day, died this afternoon. Total cases, seven; one

The provisions have nearly all been carried away by the merchants, and people who cannot get away are in a bad fix. Many of the white people and a few of the colored people have fled. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 21.-Chattanooga has instituted a most stringent quarantine against all infected points. No one is permitted to enter the city on any of the nine railroads without giving a satisfactory account of himself. Quarantine officers poard every train, and fiftyone are thus employed. The City Council bas adopted ordinances inflicting a fine of \$500 on any person entering the city from any infected district. A large reward is offered for the apprehension and conviction of such offender, and for the conviction of any one harboring such refugee. The Memphis & Charleston railroad trains stopping at Decatur, or within twenty miles on either side, are forbidden entrance to Chattanooga. Meridian, Miss., was quarantined against to-night, owing to the report that cases of yellow fever have occurred there.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 21 .- Since the development of two new cases of yellow fever at Decatur an extra number of quarantine officers have been employed to meet incoming trains, both freight and passenger. The dirt roads leading into the city are closely guarded, and the sentiment of the city is to adopt the shotgun policy if necessary to enforce the quarantine, which has never been relaxed since Spencer's death at Decatur.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 21 .- A dispatch from Decatur this morning to the Times-Mail, from Dr. Jerome Cochran, State health officer, savs: " know of four cases of yellow fever here, and I believe there are others. The local doctors have at last agreed that we have 'yellow fever." The excitement is intense. Selma is quarantined against Decatur, Jacksonville, Fla., Jackson, Miss., and all infected places.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Rumored Death of Professor Jamieson, the Organizer of a Stanley Expedition. BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.-Advices from Stanley Falls state that Professor Jamieson, who was engaged in organizing an expedition for the

relief of Henry M. Stanley, died of African fever at Bangolas, on the Congo, on Aug. 17. The organization of another relief expedition is now regarded as hopeless. Officials of the Congo Free State believe that Prof. Jamiesen, having become convinced that, owing to the treachery of Tippoo Tib, there was no chance to make further arrangements for his expedition, was returning when he was stricken down with the fever.

The Cologne Gazette pleads for united action by England, Germany, Belgium and the Congo State, in an endeavor to relieve Emin Bey. There is no time or reason, it says, for jealousies. Europe's honor and prestige with the Africans are at stake. The Gazette proposes a German expedition from the east, and an English and Belgian expedition from the Upper Congo to meet at Victoria Nyanza.

The Stromboli Volcano.

London, Sept. 21. - The volcano on the island of Stromboll is in a state of active eruption. Steamers passing the island report that instead of the usual thin vapor which arises from the crater there is a constant column of flame. The deck of the steamer Duchess of Sutherland, while passing the island on her way to Naples, was covered with ashes. Clouds of dust surround the mountain for a distance of ten miles.

Consolation for the Pope. BERLIN, Sept. 21.-The Pope, in a letter to Herr Muller, of Coblentz, the president of the recent Freiberg Congress, expresses his thanks for the resolutions in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and eave that they afford comfort and much-needed consolation to him in the midst of afflictions and cares resulting from a wearisome and perilons con-

Alliance Between England and Italy. Rome, Sept. 21 .-- The Tribune says that although no actual treaty has been drawn up, a series of diplomatic notes have passed between England and Italy which are equivalent to a treaty of alliance.

Foreign Notes.

An explosion occurred in a melinite factory at St. Omer, France. Masses of burning debris were carried three hundred yards by the force of the explosion. Before the flames were subdued, six factories and two houses were de-

Emperor William has confirmed the election of Professor Harnack to the chair of church history at the Berlin University, despite the protest of the Senior Evangelical Council, which disapproved of his religious views. This action is regarded as a heavy blow to the extreme church party.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. W. E. Murphy, of Kaneas City, was found dead on her husband's grave Thursday night. She had taken chloroform. Israel Baker, of Elkhart, Ind., aged sixty-seven years, a pieneer and prominent ex-soldier, died

Thieves last night entered the pay-car on the Lake Shore road, in the outskirts of Buffalo, administered ether to the occupants and escaped

on Thursday night.

John W. Stone, one of the Ogdensburg, N. Y., men arrested in connection with the great opium steal, has given bail in the United States District Court at Buffalo, in the sum of \$10,000. John Brickley, an old and well-known citizen of Little Rock, Ark., who was clubbed by C. C. Branch Thursday night, while endeavoring to protect a lady and young girl from insult, died yesterday morning. Branch was captured.

Samuel Burns, a wealthy farmer of New Durham, N. J., was probably fatally gored by a bull yesterday. He was crossing a meadow with a friend when attacked. Before he could be rescued he was repeatedly tossed. His jaw and right arm were broken, and his abdomen was torn. The bull was shot.

S. L. Halloway, engineer on the C., N. O. & T. P. railroad at Somerset, Ky., was run over and instantly killed at Oakland, Tenn., on Thursday night. He was torn in twain near the center of the body and lived but a moment afterward. His remains will be shipped to Cleveland, O., where his wife and children reside. William Reardon, a passenger brakeman on

the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad,

was fatally shot at Massillon, O., yesterday, by W. W. Charlton, engineer at Pocock mills, Massillon. Reardon is dying and Charlton is in the city prison. The men had been drinking and got into a quarrel; when the shooting followed. At Mason City, Ia., on Thursday, at the fair grounds, a serious accident happened to J. W. Merrill. He was watering a bull when it plunged at him, picking him up with its horns and tossing him over a partition into another stell. When Mr. Merrill was picked up it was found that the bull had inflicted a frightful wound, the horn entering the flesh of Merrill's leg about six inches below the groin, ripping upwards and almost disemboweling him.

The War on Passenger Rates.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 21.—The Bee-line and the Vandalia railroad, for a few days past, have been indulging in some sharp competition for the exposition traffic to this city, and have made as low as half a cent a mile round-trip rates between St. Louis and all points East as far as and including Indianapolis. Yesterday a very low round-trip rate was made to Columbus, O., and Cleveland, and there were prospects of a still greater breadth of territory being covered. To-day another road has concluded to take a hand in the game and reach for a plum if there is one to be had, and to-morrow it (the Ohio & Mississippi) will announce a round-trip rate to New York, good for fifteen days, of \$23, and will lower the round-trip rates to Columbus from \$9 to \$7; to Clevelaud from \$10 to \$8.65, and to Pittsburg, \$9.65. Other roads are likely to get into this swiri and a general rate war may be the re-

Disappointed Prohibitionists.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, visited the State fair today and addressed the thousands of people there assembled. He came under the auspices of the State committee, who paid him \$50 for the visit. He was greatly disappointed, however, when he learned that the officers of the fair would not allow him to talk politics, but such was the case, and he felt that his party had done a good deal for the State society without getting anything in return. The local Prohibitionists all supposed by three new cases this morning. They are St. John would have the privilege of speaking,

INDIANA ANDILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

The Supposed Marder at Scottsburg Proves tof Be Suicide-Assaulted by Her Fatherin-Law-Boy Badly Injured-Gleanings,

INDIANA.

The Supposed Murder at Scottsburg Froves to Be a Case of Suicide.

Special to the Indianapolia Journal JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 21.—The Storz tragedy is still the all-absorbing topic of conversation in this city, at his home, and at Scotteburg, where the bloody drams occurred. Whether he en led his own existence or died by the hand of another is a question which cannot yet be answered with any degree of certainty, although to-day's developments strengthen the latter theory, which was hooted at yesterday. The coroner of Scott county held an inquest, and a thorough examination of the room in which Storz was found was made. Under the carpet, in one corner of the room, was found a new pocketknife which was covered with blood. It was stated yesterday that a fan belonging to a woman of Scottsburg, named Lydia Miller, with whom Storz was said to be on intimate terms, was found in the room where the tragedy occurred; but she proved that the fan was not hers. Mrs. Loomis states positively that Storz did answer her when she called him at 5:30 A. M., and Ed Graybill, a mill engineer, testified before the coroner's jury that he saw Storz at 5 A. M. Alex. Gregory, of Crothersville, who rode up to that place with Storz on the night of the tragedy, stated that Storz talked to him very much like a man contemplating suicide, and asked if two teaspoons of laudanum would kill a man. When Storz left Jeffersonville he had in his possession a gold watch, which cannot be found. It is hardly probable that any one would enter the hotel and commit a murder after the hour at which Storz was seen by Graybill, and at which he answered Mrs. Loomis.

Close of Soldiers' Reunion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal COLUMBUS, Sept. 21.—This was the concluding lay of the soldiers' reunion, which has been in session here for the past three days. The attendance was larger than on any paevious day, and numbered several thousand. The camp-fire last night was very interesting. A number of rousing speeches, all tinged with Republicanism, in which praise of Gen. Ben Harrison played an important part, were made by comrades. Lot Abraham and W. H. Williford, of Iowa, were present to-day and rendered several choice selections, which were greatly appreciated by the voterans and other visitors present. Hon. Ben 'L. Smith, of Rushville, and Rev. Lee, of India; apolis, delivered addresses this forenoon at the camp. The sham battle, which was the principal feature of to-day's proceedings, occurred this afternoon. It was a pronounced success in every particular. It was participated in by the State militia organization of this city, the Sons of Veterans and several regiments of old soldiers.

Revuion of the Forty First. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Marroon, Sept. 21.-The reunion of the Forty-first Illinois Regiment occurred here today. James Wilson, of Decatur, was elected president; Isaac Yartes, of Dalton, vice-president, and L. B. March, of Lovington, secretary, The next meeting will be held at Decatur. Private Joe Fifer called on the boys and briefly reviewed the part the regiment bore in connection with the siege of Vicksburg. The Illinois Glee Club, of Chicago, rendered excellent music and awakened the greatest enthusiasm. Private Fifer shook hands with all and a love feast was a tame name for the close of the meeting. Short addresses were made by Colonel McFadden, E. T. Lee, and others. Dinner was served to the members of the association by the ladies of Mat-

Assaulted by Her Father-in-Law. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Sept. 21. - Benj. C. Ice, residing ten miles south of here, was arrested last evening on the charge of assault and battery with intent to murder his daughter-in-law, Lavina C. lea The accused and his alleged victim are both of the highest standing. It appears that there was a dispute over the measuring of some land, and Ice, becoming enraged, attacked his relative with a club, and would have beaten her to death but for interference. As it was, she was painfully injured. The prisoner will have a preliminary hearing to-morrow. In addition to a criminal prosecution, civil suit was filed this morn-

flicted on his daughter-in-law. Death from Injuries Received.

ing, demanding \$5,000 of Ice for the injuries in-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 21.—The fatal termin ation of an accident that happened last Wednes day occurred to-day at noon. Frederick Carr, well known and prominent painter, while decorating the new residence of Thomas O'Donnell, on Tuesday, fell from the second story of the building and sustained a concussion of the spine. He was picked up and carried to the office of Dr. Watkins, near by, and was unable to budge an inch from the time he was taken there until to-day at noon, when he died.

Damages Demanded for Slander.

Special to the Indianapelis Journal. COLUMBUS, Sept. 21.-A few nights ago a ten ement-house on the farm of John Ford. wealthy farmer who lives southwest of here several miles, was destroyed by fire. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and Ford is alleged to have openly accused Noah Wilson, a young man of the neighborhood, of committing the arson. To-day Wilson brought suit against Ford for \$1,000 damages for the slander of his character.

Fly-Wheel Explodes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

MARION, Sept. 21.—This morning a fly-wheel in Squirer & Higbee's saw-mill, weighing fifteen hundred pounds, and making five hundred revolutions a minute, exploded by centrifugal force. demolishing the engine and engine-room, and inflicting damage to the extent of \$1,500. Several employes had almost miraculous escapes.

Boy Badly Injured. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Sept. 21.-This afternoon about 4 o'clock, the fifteen-year-old son of Robt. Long was seriously, if not fatally injured, by a Texas pony kicking him in the face. His face is badly disfigured, but the extent of the injury cannot be definitely ascertained, as he is yet in an unconscious condition.

ILLINOIS.

An Old Man Swindled Out of \$2,500 by an Ancient Trick.

ALTON, Sept. 21.-Z. Brown, an old resident of Godfrey, was swindled out of \$2,500 yesterday. A man calling himself Dr. Williams, claim ing to be from New Jersey, had ingratisted himself into the confidence of Mr. Brown, pretended to wish to buy his farm, and offered Mr. Brown a large sum for the farm, which was accepted. Brown was induced to put up 2,500 as a forfeit if he did not keep his bargain. They drove into town together, and Brown drew the money from bank. Williams put the money into a box, or appeared to, and then handed the box to Brown, telling him he could keep it. Williams made some excuse and went away. Soon Brown opened the box and the money was gone. Williams has not been

Steamship News. LONDON, Sept. 21.-Arrived: Gaditano, from

New York. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.-Arrived: Norse man, from Boston. BRISTOL. Sept. 21 .- Arrived: Jersey City,

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21 .- Arrived: Peruvian, from Liverpool; Maine, from London. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-Arrived: Brita City of Berlin, from Liverpool; Trave, from Bre-QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 21 -Arrived: Bothnia,

from New York; Lord Clive, from Philadel-

from New York.

Texas Republicans. FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 21.—The Republican State convention, called to nominate a State ticket, adjourned to-day, after adopting a resolution declaring it inexpedient to put up a State ticket, owing to the fact that there is no reason-

able probability of its election. A resolution was adopted indersing the national ticket, and deploring the outrages recently committed in Fort Bend and Washington counties.

Losses by Fire.

miles west of here, was visited by a serious fire

at 3 o'clock this morning, and almost the entire

business part of the town was destroyed. E.

and building, less, \$800; gas company office, \$500; A. Gossard, meat market, \$500; John Reese, postoffice and general store, \$7,000; S.

Mozingo, drug stere, \$400. A barber-shop, sa-

loon and blacksmith shop were also burned, ag-

gregating a loss of \$800. There was no insur-ance ou any of the buildings or stock. The fire

is supposed to have been the work of incendiar-

ies who first robbed the buildings and then ap-

Berlin, Wis., Sept. 21 .- The large cranberry

warehouse owned by George Sackett, located on

the marsh, near this city, was destroyed by fire yetserday. In the building were 2,000 barrels

of berries—the entire crop of the season—which were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at

struck the barn of Noah Williams, five miles

south of this city, setting fire to it. Almost the

entire contents were destroyed. One horse was

SHELBYVILLE, Sept. 21.-The residence of

Samuel Tomlin, in Van Buren township, burned

Bank-Thief Harding.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 .- Henry F. Harding

who yesterday boldly entered first the Fifth Na

tional Bank, and later the Commercial Na-

tional Bank, and grabbed a good sum in each

place, was arraigned in the Tombs Court to day.

He pleaded not guilty, and was committed for

trial without bail. When Harding was ar-

raigned, Justice Smith thought that his face

was familiar. Later the Judge remembered

him as the man who escaped from the Special

Sessions Court room about two months ago.

Harding had been brought to court on two

charges at that time. He was acquitted on one

charge, and held on the other. Before he could

be taken into the prison, Brown (that was the

name he gave at that time) rushed from the court and escaped. Harding, on being spoken

to in regard to this matter, acknowledged that

he was the man. His proper name is Charles

O'Connor, and he lives in this city. He has

served three terms in the penitentiary for

The Ives-Staynor Trial.

its presentation of testimony in the trial of Ives

and Staynor, and the defense has made a motion

to take the case from the jury for want of legal

proof of the commission of any crime. The

jury was discharged until Monday, while the

TO BE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

An Alliance That Causes Mrs. Hamersley's

to Fall Into Issignificance.

A decided sensation was created in society

here this afternoon by the report that Miss Vir-

ginta McTavish, the daughter of Mr. Charles

Carroll McTavish and the granddaughter of

Gen. Winfield Scott, was engaged to the Duke

The rumor first came in the shape of a private

letter from London and stated toat the Duke.

who first met Miss McTavish at a country house,

was so attracted by her daring riding across

country that he followed her to Cowes, invited

her to Castle Arundle, and finally laid the

It was known here by way of substantiation of this story which, for romance and magnifi-

cence, quite overshadows Mrs. Hamersley's re-

cent marriage to the Duke of Mariborough, that

Miss McTavish is at present in England with

her mother, that she rides wonderfully well,

that she has been at Cowes for the season and

an end to all further doubt as the engage-

A cable read aloud at the Maryland Club puts

The McTavishes, by their intermarriages

with the Scotts, of Virginia, and the Carrolls,

of Maryland, are connected with the best blood

of America. They are very rich and very ec-

centric. The only son, Charles Carroll McTav-

ish, after adopting the style and arms of the

Earls of Carroll, was sent abroad with a tutor

and has led the aimless but harmless life of a

weak-minded lad. The other two sisters have

son, and first cousin to the present Duke.

United States army and conqueror of Mexico.

'Mr. Goold Hoyt is at present in London, and

antenuptial preparations and remain for the

wedding. Mr. Winfield Scott Hoyt recently re-

turned from a tour of the world in the Alva

None of the family in Maryland, Virginia or New York had the faintest idea of the matri-

monial intentions of their cousin, nor of the

Indeed, it was reported not long age by those

who pretend to keep au courant with the move-

ments and plans of the British nobility that a

marriage had been arranged between the Duke

of Norfolk and a young Englishwoman of rank. Miss Virginia McTavish is tall, slight, very

erect and inherits the fair skin and blonde hair

of the Scotts and Carrolls. There is nothing of

the Daisy Miller type about her. Though not

so peculiarly zealous as her two sisters, who

have renounced the world entirely, she is a

devous Catholic and has devoted a large portion

of about \$30,000 a year, derived from the estate

Another Protection Democrat.

The Hon. Enoch Ensley, of Memphis, Tenn.

a typical representative of the South in all ex-

cept his strong faith in protection, was at the

Fifth-avenue Hotel to-day. He was a Demo-crat of the old school until the lines were drawn

on the question of free trade and protection. A

reporter asked him how he intended to vote.

"I have been a Democrat all my life, but now

the question before the people is whether we

shall open the doors of our country to European

competition and reduce our working people to

the level of foreign pauper labor, or maintain a

protective tariff and be prosperous and independ-

ent. I shall not vote for Mr. Cleveland because

I believe in protection. Will I vote for General

Harrison? I may vote for him if I am in

"Do you think many Democrats in the South

"Yes, but they will nearly all vote the Demo-eratic ticket from force of habit. I do not think

they will do it all the time. I believe protec-

tion will be the rock upon which the solid South

"Do you think the South will be solid for

"It may not be. With the present issue be-

fore the country I should hesitate to prophesy

victory for the Democrats in every Southern

The Testimony of a Free-Trader.

The late Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford Uni-

versity, was a consistent as well as convinced

free-trader, and-unlike most of our American

ones-he had the courage of his political econo-

my. He objected, over his signature, to shorter

hours for British operatives. "They tax the community with dearer goods," he said, "in

order to confer special advantages on the work-

ingman. They protect him, and that is a direct

Very Remote.

The St. Louis Republic sees in General Palm-

er the Democratic candidate for President in 1892, in case he is elected Governor of Illinois

this fall. Both contingencies are very remote-

PREPARED by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself, Hood's Sarsaparilla

accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Tennessee when the election occurs."

will split. We have no other issue."

are in favor of protection?"

President Cleveland?"

repudiation of free trade

Springfield Republican (Dem.)

of her property to charity. She has an income

distinguished connection that awaited them.

with Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbils.

premier dukedom of England at her feet.

has been stopping at Arundel Castle.

Sales, in Maryland.

mier duke of England.

of her late father.

neither space nor opportunity.

New York Mail and Express.

argument on this motion progresses.

Baltimore Special to New York World.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21 .- The State has closed

at an early hour this morning. Loss, \$1,500;

lost. The barn was full of grain, hay and im-

\$30,000; half covered by insurance.

plements. Loss, \$1,200.

insurance, \$700.

sneak-thieving.

plied the torch.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Protection Argument from Australia. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal In the Journal of this morning there is a letter signed "Silex" in which an attempt is made TIPTON, Ind., Sept. 21.-Kempton, eight to illustrate the bad effects of free-trade by reference to Australia, thus warning the people of this country not to fall into the same bad Burkhart's general store was burned, causing a loss of \$1,800, no insurance. John Clark, saloon plight. I am not a free-trader by any means, but I must say that "Silex" has shown himself not to be familiar with the conditions that really prevail in that country, and so have done it a grave injustice and his argument no good. A little more than a year ago I returned home from a thirteen months' residence in that queen city of the southern hemisphere, Melbourne; and I feel that I am able to say some things about that country.

In the first place, "Silex's' letter assumes that all Australia is one country, as to political goveroment. This is a mistake. Australia, in cluding New Zealand and Tasmania, comprises seven distinct colonies. The governments of MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 21.—During the heavy thunder-storm this morning, lightning these colonies are as independent of each other as are the Dominion of Canada, the United States, and Mexico here in America. There is no such relation subsisting between them as obtains between the States of our Union. One colony has no more power to control the policy of another colony, or to direct it or influence it in any way, than has the United States to control the political policy of Mexico. As related to themselves they are wholly independent sovereignties. Now, under such a condition of affairs, it would not be strange if different policies prevailed in the different colonies; and such is true. In this respect, to make the reference more pointed, take the two colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. New South Wales has fashioned her commercial policy strictly after England, and is as rampant free trade, although she has among her people a strong protection minority. On the other hand, Victoria has framed her commercial policy after that of the United States, and is as thoroughly protection. Following are a few items of the Victorian tariff:

> Grain and pulse, 2s (48 cents) per 100 pounds, boots and shoes, from 11s 6d (\$1.60) to 33s (\$7.92) per dozen, according to size; wagons and carriages without springs, 20 per cent. ad valorem; the same with springs, £10 (\$48) to £50 (\$240) each; wooden doors, 5s (\$1.20) each; hats, from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 48s (\$11.52) per dozen; articles of apparel wholly or partially made up, 25 per cent. ad valorem; furniture, 25 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of metals, 25 per cent. ad valorem; machinery, except a or specimen kings, such as spinning, weaving, sev ing. printing, etc., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

These items will show where the Victorian tariff strikes, and that it gives protection to the agriculturist on all his crops, to their rising manufactories of boots and shoes, of wagons and carriages, of bats and caps, of woolen piece goods and clothing, of machinery of all kinds, of metals, etc., etc. And, to still further show the care with which the Victorian government fosters its manufactures, it will not be out of place here to state that it offered a bonus of £5,000 (\$24,000) for the first ten thousand yards of worsted stuff manufactured in the colony. This bonus stimulated the establishment of two large and well equipped mills for the production of this class of goods, one at Williamstown and the other at Ballarat, and last year the bonus was paid. The result of this disposition toward manufactures is that Victoria is developing and maintaining manufactures of almost all kinds and, in this respect, she will soon be independ ent of the rest of the world. While I was there business was in a flourishing condition, and every man who really desired employment could get it at remunerative wages-even diggers in the ditches received 7s (\$1.70) per day, with a Saturday half-holiday thrown in. The revenues collected were largely in advance of the estimates made, and were more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government. As a result, the Victorians were fast accumulating that Democratic bugbear, a surplus. Railroads now penetrate and soon will be built into all parts of the colony; and cities, and towns, and villages, and prosperous rural districts are to be found in all the interior parts of the colony. Among the larger interior cities there may be mentioned Sale, Geelong, Warrnambool, Ballarat, Maryborough, Echuca, Sandhurst, Castlemain, etc. And not only so, but in every available place, all over the colony, the government has established a state school, at which the children are compelled to attend until they become fourteen years of age, or until they make the prescribed grade, which is determined by a strict examination by a board of examination organized for that purpose. This does not look much like the "cowboy" civilization of which "Silex" speaks. So his argument, being based on false conditions, is pointless and valueless. But there is a genuine argument in favor of rotection as against free trade that may be drawn from the conditions really prevailing in

both retired to convents, Miss May McTavish, the most beautiful, being secluded near Brus-sels, and Miss McTavish, the eldest, at Mont de the colonies. I have already said that the commercial policy of Victoria is that of protection, Two of Miss McTavish's great aunts married while that of New South Wales is free trade-a into the British peerage, one becoming the tariff for revenue only. Now, here are two ad-Duchess of Leeds and the other the Marchioness jacent colonies operating under these two prinof Wellesley and sister-in-law to the Duke of Wellington; and Miss McTavish's aunt, the Hon. ciples. What are the apparent results? I have already indicated the prosperity of Victoria, as Mrs. Howard, has already invaded the Howard saw it myself. Rapidly securing most favorafamily, her husband being the Earl of Carlisle's ble agricultural conditions, manufactures of all kinds being developed, times good, plenty of The Scotts of Virginia are at present repre employment, an overflowing treasury, etc., etc. sented by Mr. Winfield Scott, who lives in Rich-In New South Wales, although fostered in many mond. He is tall, stout and very blonde, as was ways by England above Victoria (for English his grandfather, the late General-in-chief of the commerce, the same as the commerce of other nations, is compelled to pay tribute to Victorian The family connection in New York is through protection, and this is not popular with commerthe six children of the late Mrs. Goold Hoyt cial England), while the natural conditions seem who was General Scott's youngest and most to be more favorable, and withal she is much beautiful daughter, so that the Mesers. Goold, the older colony, yet there were not the same Winfield Scott and Percy Hoyt and the Misses conditions of prosperity. This was shown by Camilla, Geraldine and Virginia Hoyt are about the hard times prevailing, scarcity o to become first cousins by marriage to the preemployment (a number of times while

was there the laborers of Sidney assembled together by thousands and went to the government and demanded employment of some kind or relief, and it had to be supplied), deficient revenues, an increasing debt, etc., etc. Still, it is fair to say that the revenues of the last year were better than before. In the actual favorable conditions of the country, in the prosperity that maintains, Victoria has by far the best of this practical protection and free trade argument with New South Wales. Victoria is not in high favor with England, no favors are shown her in a commercial way; she has had to maintain her policy single-handed and alone. On the other hand New South Wales is England's pet colony; as to these two, commercial favors are shown her. as well as favors in the way of immigration, etc. etc. Still, here is a practical example of the workings of these two principles side by side. It will not be hard for the American people to determine which of these two principles shall prevail in America; nor which of the great parties shall administer it-the one which stands uncompromised in its favor and interest. or the one which is sometimes yes and sometimes no, with the preponderance vastly on the

Fortunately enough Arundel Castle, the chief seat of the Duke of Norfolk, and one of the show side of the no. places of England, contains plenty of spare bed-NEW CASTLE, Ind., Sept. 17. rooms, so that if the future duchess encoses to be amiable to her American cousins she will lack

Free-Trade Dinner-Buckets, To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

J. H. EDWARDS.

Last year the writer attended several of those Trafalgar-square meetings of unemployed workingmen in London. At one of these meetings there were five or six thousand of them met on a September afternoon to ask Parliament to do something to relieve their destitution and want. On that same day the Pall Mall Gazette had an estimate that there were 100,000 of them in London. These 100,000 men, able and willing to work, did not know one day where the bread that would keep soul and body together the next was to come from. At that date it was estimated that there were more than one million of

these pauper laborers in the British islands. The Democrats are never tired of telling us about an imaginary British workingman, who is well paid, prosperous, contented and happy. The man whose stretch of credulity is large enough to let him believe that such a creature exists in any great number in that country in the face of millions of starving wretches, who clamor for his place at any wages that allow escape from starvation, is a marvel of innocence

and ignorance. Up and down the British islands there are thousands of capable young men working at from 18 to 25 cents per day. The farm laborers in Rutland county last year, many of them, got only 37 to 62 cents per day. The street-cleaners of London, South Kensington, got only 40 to 65 cents per day. Farmers in Rutland county were selling good milch cows at \$23 to \$27 per head, off of pasture land that rents at \$10 to \$15 per acre. These are samples of our "prosperous, contented and happy" British working-

Let us see, now, what kind of food our workingman has to get along with. No wonder his dinner-pail has no partition in it. "Saturday-Breakfast, coffee and bread with jam; dinner, potatoes and coffee; afternoon, coffee and bread with jam; supper, potatoe-cake

"Sunday-Breakfast, same as above; dinner, rice soup with potatoes, and one pound of soup meat; afternoon, bread with jam; supper, potatoe-cake and coffee." 'Monday-Breakfast, same; forenoon, bread

and cheese; dinner, potatoe soup and bread; supper, potatoes and coffee." The foregoing is copied from a Democratic authority, Schenhof's "Industrial Situation," and is given for another locality, a locality perhaps much better off than many of the neighborhoods of London and other British cities. Several months' daily investigation of the cheap chop-houses in Lon-

don, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh convinces the writer that this bill of fare is, if anything, better than that of the classes of low-paid work-

ingmen spoken of above. The avowed purpose of free trade is an equalization of prices. That is, the prices of the United States are to be scaled down to those of England and Germany. The logical conclusion to this is a scaling down of wages. This no one pretends to deny. A scaling down of wages must mean a scaling down of dinner-buckets. American dinner buckets are double-decked and double-partitioned. They have milk, sugar and coffee above, and meat every day in the week, bread, eggs, canned fruits and pie and cake below. When the free trade diet, a sample of which is given above, becomes the order of the day, our workingmen will need a bucket of only one story, with all compartments for knick-nacks left out. Do they want this? SILEX. GREENCASTLE Sept. 19.

Two Specimen Democratic Converts. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I see in to day's Sentinel an article from this place signed by L Dilion and S. M. Leonard. giving what they termed plausible reasons for eaving the Republican party, which they should have sent in for publication twelve years ago. As to Mr. Dillon, it is true that he served three years in the Twenty fourth Kentucky volunteers, and was a good soldier. He came to this township in the spring of 1865, and claimed to be an ardent Republican, until 1876. He identified himself with the Greenback party, and has never voted a Republican ticket since. The truth of the matter is, he has not voted for a Republican President. since 1872. He has boasted recently that he left the party in 1876. I have heard some of his Greenback friends even doubt him voting anything but the Democratic ticket since 1876. Mr. Dillon is one of our best citizens, and I doubt very much whether he ever saw the article referred to It has been my duty for several years to make the poll of this township for campaign purposes, and I have invariably placed Mr. Dillon with the Greenback and Democratic parties, which my poll books will show. And being an old soldier it is one of the mysteries how he can vote for Cleveland instead of that gallant soldier and statesman Benj. Harrison.

If the above article was published with a view of giving the impression abroad that there was a stampede from Harrison to Cleveland it is erroneous. We have in this (Middle) township, Hendricks county, twelve good men that voted for Grover in 1884 that will cast their ballots for Harrison and protection in 1888. And as to Mr. Leonard I shall say nothing. It was never known in this township whether he had any convictions on the great questions of the

PITTSBORO, Ind., Sept. 21.

How the Irish Enter the Campaign,

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Immense enthusiasm has been created among the Irish citizens of Chicago by the visit of the Irish-American Republican Club to Gen. Harrison. As an earnest of the interest now taken in the welfare of the Republican party, I want to relate an incident. While I was in the office of Thomas Murphy, to-day, the events of the Indianapolis visit were being discussed and a propesition was made to make a visit to Vice-presi dential candidate Morton, at New York, two or three weeks hence, the trip to be made in palace cars, and to occupy ten days in going and coming, stopping at all cities to join in lovefeast proceedings with their Irish fellow-nitizens. Turning to Dennis Ward, John Hierey said: "How much will you contribute to such an enterprise! A thousand dollars!" Hesitating a moment, Mr. Ward replied 'A thousand dol-lars? Yes, fifteen hundred" "Weil, I will give fifteen hundred," said Mr. Hickey, "I will give fifteen. No, let me see; I will contribute two thousand dollars," said Mr. Murphy. "You mean, gentlemen, you will subscribe those amounts as a guarantee fund!" I asked "No" they answered in chorus, and they explained that the amounts named would be their contributions to such an enterprise. They counted on the ends of their fingers names of gentlemen who would swell the amount to thirty thousand dollars. When I parted with the gentlemen it looked as if the matter would take shape and the trip to New York be undertaken. This is the spirit of the Irish-Americans since their return to Chicago. What's the matter with the Irish? They're all right. J. O. HARDESTY. CHICAGO, Sept. 20.

Never Were Republicans. to the Editor of the Indianapoils Journal:

The announcement in Monday's Sentinel that Messre Joseph McCrey and Charles Hand, of this place, and always Republicans, had gone over to Cleveland was intended for the humorous column of that paper. Mr. McCrey has always been considered a Democrat. His father is said to have been a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and went on that famous "peace commission" to Pogue's Run, while Hand may have voted the Republican ticket once in twelve years, but not oftener. Wouldn't it be a "card" for the Sentinel to get a card from Hon. D. W. Voorhees, stating that he has renounced the Republican party? COLLEGE CORNER, O., SEPt 20. CURIOUS.

The Irish-American Vote.

Eccles Robinson, who resigned the position of worthy foreman of the Pittsburg district of the Knights of Labor to take the stump for Harrison, writes from Indianapolis that Richard Powers, who is known in labor circles at the "Bald Eagle of the West," informed him that twothirds of the Irish-American vote of Chicago would be cast for Harrison. At Washington, Ind., Robinson had the pleasure of shaking hands with thirty-five Democratic miners who had joined the Republican Club. On the roster of a New Albany Republican club he found the names of 135 life-long Democrats who this year will vote for Harrison. At Evansville he saw \$500 bet that Cleveland would not carry a single Northern State and \$500 more that Indiana would give 10,000 Republican majority.

Bayard and the Chinese Bill.

Special in Atlanta Constitution. Mr. Bayard feels this slight that the Scott bill has put upon him very ke ly. He would probably not resign if the President signed the bill, but it would only be because of the fact that such action on his part at this time might imperil Democratic success in November. He is a loyal partisan, but this matter has tried him severely, and, as has bee e stated in these dispatches, he has expre mself on the subject to the President wit mistakable fullness and emphasis. He results with undisguised warmth this taking of the diplomatic business out of the hands appointed to conduct it and giving it over to maneuvering politicians for their use on the stump and in the caucus.

Fraudulent Matson,

National Tribune. A comrade sends us a speech on general pension legislation, which purports to have been delivered in Congress recently by Colonel Mateon, and asks if it was really heard there. We answer, no, not a word of it was ever delivered on the floor of the House; and, furthermore, on the day when it purports to have been spoken the Congressional Record shows that Colonel Matson did not utter a word on any subject

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